FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 SEPTEMBER 1983

## Lebanon

Beirut was calm on 1 September after the Lebanese Army redeployed in the western sector and the southern suburb the previous day, establishing control over all the main intersections, Beirut radio reported. A military source cited by the radio revealed that the Army has lost 42 killed and 176 wounded in the fighting since 28 August. After broadcasting an Army Command statement blaming "gunmen" in the Al-Matn area for shelling Lebanese Army positions and residential areas in Beirut, the radio subsequently noted that Phalangist Party leaders were discussing Syrian participation in the shelling. Several Palestinians and Syrians were among a number of gunmen arrested by the Army in Beirut, the radio said.

In a statement broadcast by Beirut radio after a Cabinet meeting, President Amin al-Jumayyil called on Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt and Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri to participate in a national dialogue alongside other prominent Muslim and Christian leaders. However, Junblatt subsequently rejected any dialogue "under the threat of the Army's lances" and called on other leaders to do likewise, according to Radio Monte Carlo. The PSP leader likened the Army's action in Beirut to the Israeli invasion of the capital last year and he accused the Army of shelling West Beirut to support its advance, Damascus radio reported. Birri likewise denounced the Army's advance into West Beirut and warned of an imminent massacre of Muslims by the Lebanese regime, "which has placed itself in the service of the devil," the radio added.

Meanwhile, in an official statement transmitted by SPA, Saudi Arabia called on all factions in Lebanon to stop fighting in order to enable the legitimate Lebanese Government to achieve "comprehensive national accord." The Saudi information minister had earlier telephoned President al-Jumayyil to convey Saudi sympathy and support for Lebanon, Beirut radio noted. Jordan's Crown Prince Hasan likewise telephoned Al-Jumayyil to express concern about the situation, Amman radio reported.

In another development, TASS issued a statement expressing the Soviet Union's deep concern over the "gross U.S. intervention with the use of armed force in Lebanon's internal affairs."

While the Lebanese Army reestablished control in Beirut, the Northern Coordination Committee succeeded in arranging a cease-fire among warring factions in Tripoli, Beirut radio reported. The radio cited reports of over 50 casualties in the recent fighting in the city.

## Israel

The Likud ministers decided that the Herut Party center will choose the party's candidate for prime minister 1 September, IDF Radio reported. The ministers also decided not to make any changes in the coalition agreement or in cabinet portfolios after the new leader is selected, Jerusalem radio said. Although the Liberal Party and the National Religious Party (NRP) declared their support for the Likud, the NRP will also take action to include the Alignment in the cabinet albeit after the cabinet has been formed, according to the radio.

Another coalition member announced that he is joining four other Knesset members in supporting only a national unity government made up of both Likud and the Alignment, the radio added. Responding to a radio correspondent's question on the demands for a national unity government, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir expressed doubts about the possibility of forming such a government now but acknowledged that it would be beneficial to the country.

## Syria

An explosion shook the Sheraton Hotel area in Damascus, travelers arriving in the Al-Biqa' valley cited by Voice of Lebanon radio. Noting that the incident followed other explosions in the Syrian capital last weekend, the radio indicated that the Muslim Brotherhood organization may be responsible.

## PLO Affairs

Geneva Conference — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will address the UN conference on Palestine during a brief visit to Geneva, SPA reported citing the Amman paper *Sawt ash-Sha'b*.

Meanwhile, in a press statement reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, 'Arafat said EEC states have committed a "grave mistake" by not participating in the conference.

Commentary on Lebanon — A Baghdad Voice of PLO commentary on the clashes in Lebanon sharply criticized U.S. participation in the fighting alongside the "sectarian" Lebanese Army and the Phalangists and called on Lebanese nationalists to strengthen their alliance with the PLO and reject "maneuvers and compromises" proposed by the Lebanese Government.

## Libya-Chad

The present crisis involves the various Chadian factions only which must negotiate between themselves, an official of one group in the Transitional National Union Government told Paris radio. Referring to Chadian President Hissein Habre's recent statement that he will negotiate only with Libya, the official firmly rejected separate negotiations.

## Iran-Iraq Conflict

Commenting on the current lull in the Iran-Iraq war, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said Iran wants fewer casualties on both sides and is also giving the Iraqis a chance to consider the overall situation and surrender, IRNA reported. Meanwhile, Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio broadcast an official announcement ordering Kurdish reservists to report to their recruitment centers between 5 and 7 September.

## Saudi Arabia

Foreign press reports on new Saudi oil marketing policies are false and "mere speculation," an official source at the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources told SPA. Oil sold by Aramco on the spot market lately was pumped in order to produce extra natural gas needed by domestic power stations in the eastern region and is being sold at the OPEC benchmark prices and in accordance with OPEC resolutions, the official explained. When there is no further need for this natural gas, Aramco will stop this procedure, he stated.

## Afghanistan

A high-level government reshuffle is "imminent," according to Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad cited by AFP. Recent visits to the USSR by President Babrak Karmal and Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand for "health reasons" and by prominent former government officials have led observers to speculate that the reshuffle may extend to the upper leadership. The speculation has been strengthened by reports from travelers from Kabul that official portraits of Karmal have been withdrawn from certain public places in Kabul and Qandahar, AFP added.

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# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

## South Asia

*Vol VIII No 171* *1 September 1983*

**MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW** ..... i

**AFGHANISTAN**

Mines Minister Returns From Soviet Union 31 Aug ..... C 1
Peace Committee Supports Democratic Pakistan Forces ..... C 1
BAKHTAR Observer Discusses Nonalignment Policy ..... C 1
SPA Cites Report on Soviet Troops Killed in Samangan ..... C 2

**INDIA**

Pakistani Reaction to Gandhi Remarks 'Ill-Founded' ..... E 1
Pakistan People's Party Said To Welcome Remarks ..... E 1
Envoy 'Likely' To Extend Stay in Sri Lanka ..... E 1
36-Hour Assam Strike Ends; Situation 'Peaceful' ..... E 1
Arrests Made in Connection With Srinagar Blast ..... E 1
Kashmir Ruling Party Working Committee Dissolved ..... E 1
Gandhi Urges Nonaligned Leaders To Attend UNGA ..... E 2
Protocol Signed With USSR on Goods Exchange ..... E 2
INSAT-IB Systems Reported 'Functioning Well' ..... E 2

**PAKISTAN**

Ministers Criticize Indian Leaders' Remarks ..... F 1
Sind Governor Sets Arrests at 'About 1,600' ..... F 1
Governor Cites 'Brisk Polling' in Baluchistan ..... F 1
MASHRIQ Views USSR Ties, Afghanistan Problem *[25 Aug]* ..... F 1
DAWN: USSR Plans To Buy Components From India *[23 Aug]* ..... F 2
JI Official Announces 'Parallel Movement' *[JANG 19 Aug]* ..... F 2
Mian Tufail Mohammad Warns Against 'Subversives' *[JASARAT 22 Aug]* ..... F 3

**OTHER COUNTRIES**

**NEPAL**

No-Confidence Motion Labeled Unconstitutional ..... G 1
Delegation Departs for PRC, DPRK Visits ..... G 1

**SRI LANKA**

New Minister Sworn In; Speaker Recommended ..... G 1
Cabinet Approves Local Peacekeeping Force ..... G 1
AFP Report ..... G 1
Jayewardene on Investigation of Recent Events ..... G 1

**IRAN**

Ministers Attend Government Council Session 31 Aug ..... I 1
Hashemi-Rafsanjani on Defense Council Session ..... I 1
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,444 ..... I 2
Velayati Returns From 20-Day Tour 31 August ..... I 2

Leaders Meet With Libyan Foreign Secretary ..... I 2
President Khamene'i ..... I 2
IRNA on Khamene'i Remarks ..... I 3
Prime Minister Musavi ..... I 3
Foreign Affairs Minister ..... I 3
Majlis Speaker ..... I 3
Al-'Ubaydi Makes Statement, Departs 1 Sep ..... I 4
Reportage on Hijacked Air France Plane ..... I 4
Hijackers Issue Statement ..... I 4
Passengers, Crew Released ..... I 4
KEYHAN Views New Mobilization Plan, U.S. 'Plots' *[21 Aug]* ..... I 5
Tudeh Party First Secretary's TV Interview 27 August ..... I 5

### Mines Minister Returns From Soviet Union 31 Aug

*LD312326 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Text] Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of mines and industries who had gone to the USSR for an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR minister of industries and coal, today returned home.

At Kabul airport, he was welcomed by Zohur Razmjoy, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and secretary of Kabul City party committee; Sarwar Yurish, deputy minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; deputy ministers and heads of departments of the Ministry of Mines and Industries; the deputy head of the protocol department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and the counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Kabul.

Mohammad Esma'il Danesh during his stay in the USSR visited the international exhibition of coal machinery and other related projects and held talks on the broadening of cooperation between the two countries.

### Peace Committee Supports Democratic Pakistan Forces

*LD292321 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 Aug 83*

[Statement by DRA Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Organization on occasion of 29 August, international day of solidarity with the national democratic forces of Pakistan]

[Text] The DRA Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Organization, along with all progressive and peace-loving mankind, welcomes the WPC announcement concerning the observance of 29 August as the international day of solidarity with the national democratic forces of Pakistan, and once again declares its support for the national and democratic people's movement for freedom and democracy throughout Pakistan.

The short, but full of terror and oppression, history of Pakistan attests to the fact that militaristic and selfish regimes have held their bloodthirsty and antidemocratic sway over that country from the very beginning of its formation and have put the jurisdiction and natural resources of Pakistan, in evident contradiction to its national interests, at the disposal of the exploitive strategies of imperialist and hegemonist forces in order to continue and safeguard their oppressive rule.

The oppressed people of Pakistan, under the steel (?claws) of three military regimes in Pakistan, have not only been deprived of the most basic human rights, but they have not found the opportunity to take a practical, positive, and constructive step toward the economic development of their country, which is today 24th among the 34 poorest countries of the world.

The militaristic regime of Pakistan, during its 6 years of miserable life, has not only by deceptive and false promises postponed three times scheduled election, but by transforming Pakistan into a springboard for imperialist forces, has in practice performed the role of an obedient imperialist servant in fanning the undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan to create tension and hinder the realization of the aspirations of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan.

While strongly condemning every interference of imperialist forces and their regional collaborators in our internal affairs, we once again categorically declare that revolutionary Afghanistan, as forever true supporter of peace and the relaxation of tension in the region and the world, took constructive and positive steps to relax the tense situation in our region by initiating the constructive proposals dated 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1982.

We the followers of peace and humanity, while expressing our resolute support for the peace-loving foreign policy and nonalignment of our revolutionary country, affirm the process of the Geneva negotiations and hope these talks will turn into direct talks for a political and comprehensive solution of the situation around our country.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, in his message on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the restoration of the country's independence, said: "We have said many times and once again repeat that all problems in this regard must be discussed in direct talks."

Comrades and friends, we are unfailingly confident that the peaceful foreign policy of our party and revolutionary state, which is based on peace and friendship, will be victorious. The rulers of Pakistan too soon will categorically realize the benefits of our principled policy and specific, practical, and acceptable proposals.

Comrades and friends, the DRA Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Organization, while resolutely condemning every interference in the internal affairs of our country, demands that the Pakistani ruling authorities pursue the articles enshrined in the international declaration on human rights and immediately and unconditionally release Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan, national leader of Pashtoons, and all political prisoners in that country.

In conclusion, we once again in this critical moment of the history of Pakistan, declare our complete and all-round solidarity with the increasing just struggle of the struggling masses of Pakistan to maintain their basic and democratic rights.

### BAKHTAR Observer Discusses Nonalignment Policy

*LD010720 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 1 Sep 83*

["Commentary" — BAKHTAR headline]

[Text] Kabul, August 31, BAKHTAR — Twenty-two years ago Afghanistan was among the 25 countries which attended the first conference of non-aligned states. Since then it has been an active member of the non-aligned movement, the political observer of BIA writes on the occasion of the non-aligned movement day, which falls on Sept. 1.

The movement's goals and tasks are in harmony with the national aspirations of the Afghan people. These are a resolute struggle

against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and racism, for peace and security of nations, and free socio-economic development.

After the April revolution the policy of non-alignment was officially sealed by the provisional constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Jointly with other non-aligned countries the DRA advocates stronger peace, an end to the arms race, elimination of the danger of nuclear catastrophe, the dismantling of military bases on alien territory, and ending attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

Afghanistan is in great need of peace to be able to solve successfully the tasks advanced by the April revolution, develop the industry, modernize agriculture, and raise the living standard of its people. However, the country is suffering tangible financial, material and human losses because of the designs of the imperialist forces, led by the USA, which are waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan. Washington and its accomplices, in a bid to suffocate the April revolution and overthrow people's power, are harbouring plans for subjugating Afghanistan to their diktat, and want to draw it into aggressive military blocs. This is corroborated, among other things, by the establishment of the American CENTCOM (or Central Command) whose zone of actions covers Afghanistan, a number of other Afro-Asian militarization of Pakistan and its turning into a base for aggression against the DRA by the United States' step up tension in Southwest Asia.

The DRA Government reiterates its readiness for a settlement in the region. In its statements of May 14, 1980, and August 24, 1981, it advanced constructive proposals to normalize the situation in Southwest Asia. The Government of the DRA proceeds from the fact that Afghanistan faces no issues which would be impossible to solve through negotiations with its neighbours. Along with that the DRA government proceeds from the irreversibility of the revolutionary changes now under way in Afghanistan, and is full of resolve to further ensure the Afghan people's development from backwarness to progress.

This position was again confirmed by Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA, at the 7th non-aligned summit in New Delhi in March 1983. Afghanistan's peace initiatives are increasingly supported by the non-aligned countries, including India, Cuba, Vietnam, and Ethiopia.

The DRA sees the main force of the non-aligned movement in its anti-imperialist nature. Together with other non-aligned states, Afghanistan considers it to be its duty to resist the economic expansion of the west, and calls for a new international economic order.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, told the 12th plenary meeting of the PDPA Central Committee that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a sovereign non-aligned country, will further follow an active policy of peace, and of strengthening and developing international co-operation.

## SPA Cites Report on Soviet Troops Killed in Samangan

*LD312032 Riyadh SPA in English 1902 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 31, SPA — Two Soviet officers and 50 Russian Red Army troops were killed when the Afghan mujahideen attacked a Soviet convoy, crossing Hairetan bridge over River Oxus in Samangan province, AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS reported here today.

The agency said three Afghan officers, serving as guides to the Soviet convoy were also killed while the mujahideen captured sizable quantity of arms and ammunition including an anti-aircraft gun. It added that the convoy's two tanks, a jeep and an ambulance were also destroyed during the attack.

In retaliation, the Soviet helicopters bombed hideouts of the mujahideen near Hairetan bridge, the agency said.

**Pakistani Reaction to Gandhi Remarks 'Ill-Founded'**
*BK301633 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Aug 83*

[Text] An official spokesman in New Delhi today described as ill-founded and (?misplaced) criticism of the prime minister's remarks on developments in Pakistan made at the party meeting last week. In a statement, he said Mrs Gandhi made the remarks in a strictly domestic context of explaining or assessing the events which might have repurcussions on us. This was in response to our own political processes and a statement of our values. India is a democracy. Our solicitude for democratic values and form flows from our own commitment to these values and to our political and social system.

The statement follows press reports alleging that the prime minister is proclaiming a new doctrine justifying interference in the affairs of neighbors. It says that there is no question of any such doctrine. The government is scrupulously following India's traditional policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, particularly our neighbors.

The statement recalls that India took several initiatives to promote a dialogue with its neighbors on the basis of independence, sovereign equality, and noniterference. Such a dialogue was initiated by the prime minister with Pakistan also. What the foreign minister said in parliament and Mrs Gandhi at a party meeting is in no sense an attempt to influence internal developments in Pakistan for their future course.

The spokesman recalled that the foreign minister's statement was made in response to concern expressed by members over the fate of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. He is the sole surviving leader of our independence movement and a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and the present prime minister. Badshah Khan remains a revered figure of our people.

**Pakistan People's Party Said To Welcome Remarks**
*BK311419 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Text] Leaders of the Pakistan People's Party have welcomed Mrs Gdandhi's statement on the democratic aspirations of the people of Pakistan. A prominent leader of the party, Mr Ghulam Mustafa Khan, said in London that Mrs Gandhi's statement has made a deep impression on the people of his country. The statement does not mean any interference, he said.

Another leader, Mr Jan Sadiq Ali, said the people of his country, particularly in Sind who are facing repression, are grateful to Mrs Gandhi for her statement.

In Pakistan, antigovernment demonstrations continued in the southern Province of Sind. There had been more arrests. Reports say police had to use tear gas in an incident. More than 40 people were injured in a clash between demonstrators and police in the trouble-torn Hala town yesterday. It was the 17th day of the civil disobedience campaign against President Zia's martial law regime organized by the Movement for Restoration of Democracy in that country.

**Envoy 'Likely' To Extend Stay in Sri Lanka**
*BK010419 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Sep 83*

[Text] The prime minister's special envoy to Sri Lanka, G. Parthasarthy, is likely to extend his stay in Colombo to hold further talks with President Jayewardene and the Tamil United Liberation Front Secretary General Amirthalingam. Parthasarthay had more talks with the Sri Lankan foreign minister, Mr Hameed, and two other ministers yesterday. He also held discussions with Amirthalingam and the president of the Ceylon's Workers Congress, Mr Thondaman.

Meanwhile, President Jayewardene has said that he will consider setting up a commission to investigate the recent disturbances.

According to the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation, the Defense Ministry has drawn up a plan to mobilize men to assist the security forces in providing protection to the civilians. The announcement follows fresh reports of sporadic violence.

**36-Hour Assam Strike Ends; Situation 'Peaceful'**
*BK310302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Text] The 36-hour Assam strike ended at 1800 yesterday. The overall situation throughout the state remained peaceful. The state chief secretary, Mr Ramesh Chandra, told our Gauhati correspondent that barring incidents of bomb explosions in Nowgong District no untoward icident has been reported from any part of the state. He said the strike had negligible impact in the Brahamaputra valley while it had no effect in the districts of Cachar, North Cachar, Karimganj, and Karbi Anglong.

**Arrests Made in Connection With Srinagar Blast**
*BK311248 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, police have arrested some persons in connection with yesterday's explosion at the India Coffee House in Srinagar. An official spokesman told our correspondent that the detained persons are being interrogated. According to army experts, the material used in the explosive was indigenous and is generally used in stone blasting.

**Kashmir Ruling Party Working Committee Dissolved**
*BK311629 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, the working committee of the ruling National Conference has been dissolved. A five-member body, including its president, Dr Farooq Abdullah, has been formed to run the affairs of the party. A meeting of the party convened at the party headquarters at (Majahid Manjil) in Srinagar today also decided to expel the former minister, Mr D.D. Thakur, from the primary membership of party for his alleged antiparty activity.

### Gandhi Urges Nonaligned Leaders To Attend UNGA

*BK261415 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 26 Aug 83*

[Text] The prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, has sent out mesages to heads of state and government of nonaligned countries urging them to attend the 38th session of the UN General Assembly beginning on the 20th of next month. Mrs Gandhi has drawn their attention to the declaration of the New Delhi nonaligned summit which had suggested using the opportunity offered by the UN Assembly session to undertake a collective (?appraisal) to find speedy and just solution to some of the major problems of the world. Mrs Gandhi had written about this to heads of state or government of countries outside the Nonaligned Movement some time ago. Mrs Gandhi is expected to arrive in New York on the 25th of next month for a week's stay during which she will address the General Assembly in her capacity as the chairperson.

### Protocol Signed With USSR on Goods Exchange

*BK280925 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Aug 83*

[Text] India is to buy new engineering equipment worth 1.7 crore rupees from the Soviet Union during the current year. A protocol for this has been signed in Moscow. In return, India is to export more automobile belts, industrial valves, and printing machinery to the Soviet Union.

### INSAT-IB Systems Reported 'Functioning Well'

*BK311619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Excerpts] India's unique three-in-one multipurpose satellite — INSAT-IB — has been successfully placed in a geostationary transfer orbit after deployment in space by the American space shuttle *Challenger* this afternoon. Important maneuvers carried out by the master control facility at Hassan, Karnataka, show that all systems onboard are functioning well.

Indian Space Research Organization [ISRO] scientists have also partially deployed solar panel of the spacecraft.

Our Bangalore correspondent, quoting ISRO officials, says that the Hassan center has fully taken control of INSAT-IB.

### Ministers Criticize Indian Leaders' Remarks

*BK311630 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Text] The minister for local government, Syed Fakr Imam, has asked the Indian leaders to mind their own business and stop interfering in Pakistan's internal affairs. Talking to ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, he said there had been extraordinary incidents in India in the past, as well as currently, but Pakistan has never interfered in its internal affairs.

The federal minister for labor and manpower, Ghulam Dastgir Khan, described the Indian leaders' recent statements as open interference in Pakistan's internal affairs.

### Sind Governor Sets Arrests at 'About 1,600'

*BK311620 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] The Sind Governor Lieutenant General S.M. Abbasi has said the situation created by a section of the people has improved and is now moving toward normalcy. The provincial governor said the government has announced the program for the restoration of democracy. Therefore, there is no rationale for any kind of movement. He said about 1,600 people have recently been arrested in the province. Of these, 250 were found innocent and released.

### Governor Cites 'Brisk Polling' in Baluchistan

*BK311056 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Text] In Baluchistan, brisk polling is continuing for 30 urban councils today. The Baluchistan Governor Lieutenant General Rahimuddin Khan inspected some polling stations in Quetta and (Pesin) this morning. At the polling stations, he inquired from the officers and the polling staff about the arrangement made for polling. He also spoke to the polling agents of the candidates and enquired from them if they had any complaints or problems. They thanked the governor for excellent arrangements made by the administration to ensure peaceful and orderly polling.

Later, giving impressions of his visit to Radio Pakistan's representatives at one of the polling stations in (Pesin), the governor said he was pleased to see the enthusiasm of the voters.

### MASHRIQ Views USSR Ties, Afghanistan Problem

*GF271339 Karachi Mashriq in Urdu 25 Aug 83 p 3*

[Editorial: "Afghanistan Problem and Soviet Union"]

[Text] Two high-ranking members of a Soviet delegation held talks with Foreign Minister Sahabzadeh Ya'qub Khan. They exchanged views on bilateral relations and on affairs of mutual interest. It is said that they also exchanged views on the subjects to be discussed in the UN General Assembly.

The fact that a delegation has come to Pakistan from a grand neighboring country is in itself a big event, but it also indicates that relations between the two countries are on a normal basis. Pakistan's policy to have good relations with all countries, especially with superpowers, is going ahead with success. President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has repeatedly said that Pakistan wants to further strengthen its bilateral relations with its big neighboring country, Russia. It is a matter of satisfaction that there is no bone of contention in the bilateral relations between Pakistan and Russia. Both the countries are cooperating in economic and other matters in a fairly positive way. A number of economic projects in Pakistan have been completed with Russian aid and there are several projects that are being completed.

Of course, it is a fact that we have differences with Russia on the Afghanistan problem and these differences are entirely based on matters of principle. No one can deny that the Russian military intervention in Afghanistan has created serious problems for Pakistan and Pakistan has been flooded with nearly 3 million Afghan refugees. In spite of this, Pakistan is doing its best to solve the problem in a peaceful way. During the last 16 months, there have been three rounds of talks on this question through the mediation of a representative of the United Nations. It is an irrefutable fact that Pakistan's attitude in these talks has been entirely positive and constructive. Pakistan admits that the key to solving this tangle is with the Soviet Union and if the Soviet Union gives proof of cooperation in a practical manner, then not only will the relations between the two countries be strengthened on a solid foundation, but a strong sense of peace will prevail throughout the region as well.

There are several reasons why Pakistan is anxious to have stronger relations with Russia. The first thing is that Russia is a big neighbor of Pakistan and Pakistan wants to live a life of peace with all its neighbors, whether small or big. At the same time, strained relations or confrontation with a powerful and resourceful country like the Soviet Union can put Pakistan in a difficult situation. Pakistan stands firm on the principle of nonalignment and neutrality and, in fact, this is the foundation of Pakistan's foreign policy. Pakistan wishes to remain removed from the entanglement of the superpowers. In any case, the situation created by the Afghanistan problem and the threat which this situation has imposed on the security of Pakistan is a matter which cannot be taken lightly. Pakistan wants Russia to play a constructive and positive role in solving the Afghanistan question in a peaceful way. Russian armies should be withdrawn from Afghanistan, Afghanistan'snonaligned and Islamic status should be restored, and the Afghan refugees who have been forced to take refuge in Pakistan should be able to return to their homes in an honorable way. This stand of Pakistan is based on its principles and this stand has been supported by 116 members of the United Nations and the Islamic summit conference.

The Afghanistan problem is the only question creating distance between Pakistan and its big neighbor, Russia. If this question is solved in a just and fair way and on the principle of international relations, then not only will the relations between the two countries be further strengthened, an atmosphere of peace and security will be created in the whole region as well.

## DAWN: USSR Plans To Buy Components From India

*GF271330 Karachi Dawn in English 23 Aug 83 p 14*

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 22 — The Soviet Union has offered to purchase Rs. 500 million worth of components of MIG-21 from Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL). The offer was made a few months back and kept a secret for some unknown reasons, according to the Indian magazine, *India Today*.

The reasoning for the offer is that the Soviets will ensure that production of MIG components forms a major chunk of HAL's future production efforts. More important, it will enable them to ensure an uninterrupted supply of the spares to the Warsaw Pact, and other pro-Soviet countries aircraft technicians to concentrate fully on the more advanced aircraft currently being designed and produced.

The offer was remade during Indian Defence Minister Venkataraman's recent visit to Moscow. According to the magazine, the minister's reaction was that the Soviets should first place firm orders and also supply the finance before India enters into any such agreement.

But the HAL deal was only the icing on the larger cake that the Soviets offered the Indian Government during Mr Venkataraman's visit. They put on display an impressive array of the most advanced weaponry in the Soviet inventory which included: a light combat aircraft (LCA) that they claim has a better thrust to weight ratio than the F-16 as well as a better sustained rate to turn with a radar and fire control system comparable to the F-16. The aircraft was not known to the Indian delegation.

The Soviets have also offered the Indian Air Force [IAF] something for which the IAF has been pressing the Defence Ministry for quite some time — an AWACS aircraft. In fact, the IAF has already had some exposure to the Soviet AWACS during the 1971 war when the Soviets secretly flew one in for a limited period and provided the Indian armed forces with vital advance information on Pakistan's air strikes. The Soviets also assured Mr Venkataraman that they will shortly be sending the aircraft to India for evaluation.

Another major concession made by the Soviet side was the offer to transfer the technology for the armour used on the T-72 tanks which is highly classified and with that the technology for the T-72 engine and the laser range-finder which is fitted on their T-72s. Obviously, the intention is to replace India's main battle tank (MBT) programme with the T-72.

On the naval side, the Soviets offered to replace the Foxtrot-class submarines, due to be phased out in the next seven or eight years, with a more advance version. They also offered three more Kaschin-class destroyers with a more advanced fire-control system. The three supplied to India earlier were fitted with first generation fire-control systems, and the Indian Navy has not been too happy with the performance. The naval offers also include newer versions of the Nanuchkla-class Corvettes and minesweepers.

The terms the Soviets are offering are as usual alluring. The LCA is reportedly being offered for about Rs 90 million per unit which compares favourably with anything available elsewhere. Further, it will be paid for in rupees which is an attractive incentive as far as the Indian Government is concerned.

Though, contrary to reports, no definite deal was signed in Moscow, the Indian Government is seriously considering the offer which could be in excess of the five billion dollars that is being bandied about. But the bottom line in the offer is not financial but political, and reflects an allout effort to make India totally dependant on Soviet weaponry.

According to the magazine, despite the favourable financial terms the Soviets offered in the past, Indian defence strategy is tailored around one objective — Pakistan. For this purpose India is searching for Western arms suppliers. — PPI

## JI Official Announces 'Parallel Movement'

*GF312040 Lahore Jang in Urdu 19 Aug pp 1, 8*

[Dispatch by *Jang* correspondent]

[Excerpts] Karachi — Qazi Hussain Ahmad, secretary general of the Jama'at-e Islami (JI) Party, has announced that his party would start a parallel movement with a view to protecting the ideology of Pakistan and its integrity. He was addressing a press conference at the Karachi Press Club on evening on 18 August.

Qazi Hussain Ahmad said that the Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD) is a destructive and disruptive movement. The movement does not want to restore democracy or preserve the country's ideology, but it is seeking revenge. The MRD wants to oust President Ziaul Haq and after it accomplishes that it has no political program to offer the people. Movements which have no aims and objectives do not survive and usually are working for foreign powers.

Qazi Hussain Ahmad said that the JI cannot remain indifferent to the present circumstances and watch the fire spread. If the present regime fails to present a clear-cut political program for the restoration of democracy, the JI will present its own program and with the help of like-minded parties will start a parallel movement to achieve this objective. He said the 1973 Constitution was a document unanimously approved by all and it should be implemented.

The people cannot assign power to a nonelected person, and the right to amend the Constitution was not even claimed by the founder of Pakistan. Decisions made by individuals lead to chaos. An example of this was the late Premier Bhutto, who through his personal rule landed the country into trouble and he also began his rule as the martial law administrator. The results of such actions are now affecting the people.

He said that when Major General Rao Firman 'Ali and other ministers announced that if the politicians cooperated with the regime they would get a chance to run the country for a limited

period, the politicians gave their cooperation. However, the regime has failed to restore democracy. There have been no elections even though the promise to hold elections was made in 1979. He said it has become clear that the Islamic system cannot be brought about under a martial law regime and the present government has failed to introduce the Islamic system despite its repeated promises and claims. The people who have been guarding the British system since the British departure cannot be expected to change it to an Islamic system. He said it is in the interest of the country to strike a balance between the powers of the president and the prime minister. But under the proposed system all power has been delegated to the office of president. Qazi Hussain Ahmad said that the 1973 Constitution tackles this issue, so no changes should be made in that document.

**Mian Tufail Mohammad Warns Against 'Subversives'**
*GF312030 Karachi Jasarat in Urdu 22 Aug 83 p 3*

[Editorial: "Appeal by Mian Tufail Mohammad"]

[Excerpts] The president of the defunct Jama'at-e Islami Party (JI) recently addressed party workers. He appealed to all patriotic forces to unite to confront subversives.

Criticizing the current political agitation by the Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD), Mian Tufail Mohammad said that every action of the MRD has proved that the movement is not interested in the restoration of democracy or a system of justice, but rather wants to restore the old destructive and disruptive conditions which have plagued the country for the past 5 and 1/2 years. These people want that the stage for elections should never be reached and that the old despotism be restored in the country. The same despotism which set up torture camps for those people who disagreed with their own brand of ideology—the ideology under which peoples' honor and safety became a plaything. He recalled how in order to oust that hated regime the Pakistani people made great sacrifices.

The appeal by Mian Tufail Mohammad is very important. The patriotic forces in the country should not delay in responding to this appeal. The subversive forces are already busy. This is not the time to remain a disinterested observer. The best reply to the subersives and their actions is that all patriotic forces should unite and announce a concreted program.

The executive committee of the JI, while expressing appreciation for the good points in the president's proposals for a new system, has also expressed its disapproval of the points which touch on the powers of the president and those of the proposed national security council. The JI has also proposed reducing the time until the elections are held and has asked for a clear-cut schedule for these elections. The JI has also asked for the lifting of the ban on activities by political parties.

## NEPAL

### No-Confidence Motion Labeled Unconstitutional

*BK311638 Hong Kong AFP in English 1628 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Katmandu, Aug. 31 (AFP) — The chairman of Nepal's National Panchayat (legislature) has rejected as unconstitutional a proposed no-confidence motion against Prime Minister Lokendra Bahadur Chand's administration. Panchayat Chairman Marich Man Singh today notified Dil Bahadur Shrestha, the sponsor of the motion, of the decision. Mr Singh said that although the constitution provides for the right to make a "proposal" against the prime minister blaming him for failure to fulfill his responsibility, there is no provision for a "vote of no confidence." He said that therefore the motion could not be introduced in the National Panchayat.

Upon hearing the decision, 25 of the 48 Panchayat members who had signed the motion attended a press conference during which they accused the Chand government of conspiratorial rule and charged it was behind the move.

Mr Shrestha stressed that the motion had been submitted in line with constitutional provisions and Panchayat regulations and for the greater interest of the nation. 84 votes were needed for passage of the motion in the 140-seat Panchayat.

### Delegation Departs for PRC, DPRK Visits

*BK300135 Katmandu External Serivice in English 1450 GMT 29 Aug 83*

[Summary] A six-member delegation led by Raj Sabha Standing Committee Chairman Bhupal Man Singh Karki left Katmandu on 29 August on a good will visit to China and the DPRK.

## SRI LANKA

### New Minister Sworn In; Speaker Recommended

*BK010413 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Text] Bakeer Markar was sworn in today by President Jayewardene as minister without protfolio. Meanwhile, the Cabinet has decided to recommend to the parliamentary group that Mr E.L. Senanayake be appointed as speaker. This proposal would be put forward to the parliamentary group on Tuesday. There are [words indistinct] to be submitted to other groups in parliament.

### Cabinet Approves Local Peacekeeping Force

*BK010417 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Text] The Ministry of Defense is to draw up a plan for the mobilization of all able-bodied males who will be enlisted to provide protection to the residents in their own areas. Today the Cabinet agreed in principle to such a scheme. The idea behind the scheme is to encourage people to protect their own areas in times of emergency as it has been found that the armed services and police have had to perform long hours of duty in such crisis. It will also cut down cost involved in patrolling operations.

#### AFP Report

*BK311144 Hong Kong AFP in English 0935 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[AFP: "This dispatch was subject to censorship."]

[Excerpt] Colombo, Aug. 31 (AFP) — The government is working on a scheme to mobilise civilians to maintain peace in their areas and relieve security forces from routine patrolling duties in the wake of the recent violence, official sources said today.

The cabinet today accepted the scheme in principle and asked the Defence Ministry to work out details, a spokesman for the cabinet, Education Minister Ranil Wickremasinghe said today. The minister said it was considered necessary to release the "over-extended" security forces for other duties. The government already had a home guard's scheme and some people were already helping the police in patrol and peace-keeping duties, he said. The new scheme was considered necessary after ethnic violence late last month which claimed over 370 lives and drove over 100,000 minority Tamils from their homes.

Today the situation was back to normal except for an incident in the eastern coastal town of Batticaloa where three huts were set on fire. But peace had largely been restored after violence last weekend between Sinhalese and Tamils in the Batticaloa area, where 10 cases of arson were reported, State Secretary Douglas Liyanage said today.

Passenger trains will run to the northern city of Jaffna again tomorrow. The train service was suspended when Tamil militants attacked a railway station and set fire to 10 carriages of a Colombo-bound train several weeks ago. The service was being resumed at the request of several Tamils, particularly public servants who wished to return to Colombo to resume their jobs, the director general of essential services Bradman Weerakoon said today.

He also said that about 10,000 students of various grades who were evacuated to Jaffna after the riots would temporarily be admitted to schools in the area to avoid interrupting their education. The Education Department had made arrangements for these temporary admissions, he said.

### Jayewardene on Investigation of Recent Events

*BK010415 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Text] President J.R. Jayewardene met a delegation of the Ceylon Workers Congress [CWC] led by the minister for rural industrial development, Mr Thondaman, recently at the president's office. The delegation referred to the recent disturbances and made representation to the president in regard to the problem faced by persons of Indian origin whenever communal disturbances took place.

Mr Thondaman, who was the spokesman of the delegation, stated that it was their view that the recent problems were not a sponteneous outburst of the Sinhalese population against the Tamils, but that it was the work of organized group. He suggested that these matters should be investigated by a commission of inquiry.

The president stated that these matters are under investigation and that he will consider the appointment of a commission once he received the report.

Mr Thondaman further stated that the people of Indian origin had at no time given any call for anticommunal feelings nor had they ever advocated the division of the country. The CWC felt that special institutional arrangements should be made for the protection of people of Indian origin, including tea estate workers.

The president said that he would consider their proposal and see what means could be devised for their protection.

### Ministers Attend Government Council Session 31 Aug

*LD311333 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Excerpts] According to our correspondent's report, the Council of Government held a session this morning in the presence of President Khamene'i.

Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, while thanking former ministers for having worked hard in some difficult circumstances, expressed the hope that cooperation by these brothers in other trenches will continue through serving the government. While wishing Commerce Minister Ja'fari and Labor and Social Affairs Minister Sarhadizadeh success in serving the marty-nurturing nation, Musavi also thanked Mr Musaviyan who is acting minister of mines and metals.

The prime minister then compared the Islamic Republic's present political, economic, and military position with that 2 years ago and referred to the successes achieved as a result of the blood of the martyrs and the selfless struggles waged by our country's resisting nation.

Colonel Salimi, minister of defense, and Rafiqdust, minister of the Islamic revolution guards, gave reports to the Council of Government on the military situation of the war. The most important political and economic events were then discussed.

During the session, the proposal for a free distribution of stationery in the country's rural areas, put forwa d by the president's order, was debated and approved. A sum of 1 billion rials was earmarked toward this end.

The proposal bythe plan and budget organization regarding the building of 1,000 rural baths with full sanitation was discussed. In view of the importance of hygiene in the country's deprived rural areas, it was decided the necessary funds should be placed as interest-free loans at the disposal of people who are willing to build and run baths in the countryside. The necessary funds are estimated to be 3-5 billion rials. In view of the fact that the government has undertaken to pay the wages involved, the level of government assistance is estimated to be 200,000,000 rials a year

### Hashemi-Rafsanjani on Defense Council Session

*GF311750 Tehran IRNA in English 1657 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 31 IRNA — Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani Tuesday evening said that Iran wants minimum casualties on both Iranian and Iraqi sides during the Iraqi imposed war.

He was talking to IRNA following a meeting of the Supreme Defence Council (SDC) which was presided over by President 'Ali Khamene'i.

Rafsanjani was asked to comment on the lull at the war fronts during the Val Fajr operations. He said that war was not being fought by Iran just for the sake of war, adding that the Islamic Republic had various other considerations such as political, economic and humanitarian.

He said, we want lesser blood shed on the Iranian and Iraqi sides and this is the reason sometime one sees lull or temporary discontinuation of the war.

Political and economic considerations are there in the war on our behalf, he said, because we want to give them (Iraqis) a chance to think on an overall situation at the war and to surrender.

The only job has been left for the enemy is to (?attempt totake) the civilian areas through missiles which were placed at their disposal by the superpowers, he said, and pointed out the least other thing they can do is an air attack on non-military border areas.

But, he said, the Iranian Armed Forces have full control over the war fronts and they are the ones who will initiate the moves concerning the offensive.

Commenting on the recent operations for purging certain areas in the western parts of the country he said these operations were vital and considerable successes was achieved by the Islamic combatants.

Rafsanjani said strategic areas were purged and large number of counterrevolutionaries have been captured or killed.

Most important fact is that, he said, the local people wholeheartedly welcomed the Islamic combatants following the purge of the area.

Rafsanjani who is Imam Khomeyni's representative in SDC said that the purging operations were equally important to those of Val Fajr.

Rafsanjani, also spokesman of the SDR, said the problem of Kordestan will be solved along with the one of the imposed war.

Rafsanjani speaking on another issue said that severe suppression of oppressed Lebanese Shi'ites by U.S. Marines, Lebanese Army and Phalangists seemed to be a fresh step in confronting the Islamic revolution in the region. It was understandable why the U.S., Zionist regime and reaction (?forces) were frightened of the power of the oppressed Muslims of Lebanon. He added that included in the Zionists objective of occupying southern Lebanon was preventing Muslim influence and Shi'ites power in the region.

Since the occupation of south of Lebanon the Zionist have not been able to shatter Muslims resistance. He said, that if necessary, Iran would grant aid to Muslims of Lebanon to prevent changing Lebanon to a second Israel.

Commenting on the visit of the international Islamic judges currently in the Islamic republic of a fact-finding tour, Rafsanajni said that everyone who came to Iran were [as received] astonished by Saddam's troops senseless war devastations. Iran welcomed those who desired to witness these things. He said a

court which reflects the truth impartially would be good for the world of Islam.

Also attending the Supreme Defence Council meet Tuesday evening was President Khamene'i, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, chief of the joint staff, General Zahirnezhad, Defence Minister Col. Salimi, IRGC Minister Mohsen Rafiqdust, IRGC Commander Mohsen Reza'i and head of war information headquarters Dr. Kamal Kharrazi.

### Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,444

*LD311822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Communique No 1,444 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During the past 24 hours, the exchange of heavy weapons fire continued on the Piranshahr operational fronts and was more intense in the Darband sector. The enemy intended to carry out troop movements in the Darband sector, but the timely fire of our combative forces halted their movements. The combatants of Islam also destroyed three trucks carrying Iraqi troops in the Darband and Hajj 'Umran regions.

Yesterday, our forces on the Sar Dasht and Baneh operational fronts opened fire on enemy positions, destroying several trenches and foxholes and setting one of their vehicles on fire. In the Sumar sector, an enemy patrol group tried to approach the defensive positions of our forces, but thanks to the fire of our warriors stationed in the region, the enemy patrol group suffered losses and was forced to flee. In addition, the timely fire of the brave warriors of Islam halted the enemy's engineering activities and their efforts to dig a canal in the region across the border.

Sporadic exchanges of fire continued yesterday on the southern fronts. Our combative units observed the enemy digging trenches and consolidating their positions in the region south of Zubaydat. Thanks to the fire of our combative units the enemy's activities were disrupted.

Yesterday, the city of Abadan came under heavy artillery fire from the enemy from time to time. As a result, four houses were damaged.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

### Velayati Returns From 20-Day Tour 31 August

*GF311802 Tehran IRNA in English 1650 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 31, IRNA — Iran's Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati concluded his 20-day visit to nine Asian and African countries and arrived here early this morning after attending a U.N.-sponsored conference on Palestine issue.

Speaking to reporters at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport, Velayati said that the objective of his visit to the UAE and Turkey was due to the policy of Iran which calls for good neighbouring, respect for mutual sovereignty, and non-interference in internal affairs of each other.

The tour of South Yemen and Syria was a part of visit to the Steadfastness Front member states, Velayati said adding that he would pay a visit to Algeria in this connection. Sierra Leone and Kor [as received], the two Islamic countries in West Africa visited by the Iranian delegation, enjoyed special importance in giving priority to establishment of relations with Muslim states, he said.

Referring to the Geneva conference on Palestine issue, Velayati noted that the Islamic Republic believed that to take part in conference of this nature was necessary but not sufficient.

In fact, he added, what had been taken by gun should be retaken through gun as well but at the same time the political front should not be left vacant.

If the Zionist aggressions against Lebanon were not resisted at present, this would happen to other Islamic countries in future, Velayati said.

Foreign Minister Velayati discussed expansion of bilateral relations in the UAE, Democratic Republic of Yemen, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Niger, Libya, Syria and Turkey, signing two letters of understanding in Tipoli and Aden.

### Leaders Meet With Libyan Foreign Secretary

**President Khamene'i**

*LD311231 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Excerpts] 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, Libyan secretary of foreign liaison, this morning met with President Khamene'i and conveyed an oral message from the Libyan leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, to our country's president.

During this meeting, which was also attended by Foreign Minister Velayati, the political adviser to the president, and by the director-general of the Foreign Ministry's Asia and Africa Department, the Libyan foreign liaison secretary expressed his country's desire to expand mutual relations and submitted a report on the situation in the region to our country's president.

Referring to the war imposed by the Zionist regime of Iraq against Iran and the successes of the mighty combatants of Islam, the president said: We assure the Libyan officials that, God willing, under the present circumstances, the war is progressing in the best manner imaginable.

Commenting on the intervention by the French aggressor forces in Chad, Khamene'i said: It is regretable that French troops dare interfere directly in an African country. This interference dictates a slogan to us, which says: Throw out all forces of blasphemy from Chad.

If all the North African governments were to unite and strive to throw out the French troops, we would achieve a great victory.

### IRNA on Khamene'i Remarks

*LD312240 Tehran IRNA in English 2005 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Text] Tehran, Aug 31, IRNA — The Iranian President Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i said here today that many dissident Iraqi nationals as well as Kurds and Arab peoples have been fighting alongside with the Iranian troops against the invading Iraqi forces since the outbreak of the war. He said also that the Islamic Republic has resolved once and for all the issue of Sunnis and Shi'ites and that the combatants in the battlefronts are both Shi'ite and Sunni Muslims.

Khamene'i who was talking to visiting Libyan secretary of the bureau for external relations, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, here said that the war with the Baghdad regime was carried on in the best possible manner and that the Iranian combatants are bound to become victorious in the war.

The Iranian President Khamene'i said to the Libyan envoy that solidarity per se is not a value but what makes it thus is the objective of the solidarity and its purpose. Said the president "reactionary Arab governments are seemingly aligned with the regime occupying Qods. Does such a solidarity have any value?" He said only when a unity and solidarity is created for promoting progressive objectives and for advancing Muslims further toward their Islamic aspirations. President Khamene'i also deplored the intervention in the internal affairs of Chad by the French Government and said that the unwarranted interference in that country by the French Government further underlined the need for a concerted move by the North African nations for sweeping out the French forces from Chad.

President Khamene'i also reminded that the Palestinians and Syrians are now left (?unsupported) in air confrontation with their Zionist enemies and that therefore it was time the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front were further invigorated.

The visiting Libyan official conveyed a verbal message from the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the Iranian president. He also declared the interest of the Libyan Government for expanding her relations with The Islamic Republic.

### Prime Minister Musavi

*LD312027 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Text] 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, Libyan foreign secretary, met this evening with Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi.

At this meeting, which Mr Velayati, our country's foreign affairs minister also attended, Mir-Hoseyn Musavi welcomed them, then the Libyan foreign minister expressed his thanks and conveyed the greetings of Al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan leader, and Jallud, that country's prime minister, to Musavi and explained the aims of Al-Qadhdhafi's recent trips to the Arab countries of the Middle East and the latest developments in North America.

The Libyan foreign minister quoted Al-Qadhdhafi as saying: Libya's position vis-a-vis Islamic Iran is not temporary, and there will be no change in Libya's stance vis-a-vis the Islamic Revolution and its leadership.

Then the prime minister explained the policies of Islamic Iran vis-a-vis the issues of North Africa, the Middle East and the Persian Gulf countries, saying: Some Persian Gulf countries have today realized to some extent our correct and Islamic policies in the region, and the Islamic Republic of Iran's relations with some of them are fair.

The prime minister then referred to the critical economic and military situation in Iraq and considered the recent bombing of Iranian residential and border areas as a sign of this critical situation in Iraq.

### Foreign Affairs Minister

*LD312048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Text] 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, who bears a message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to our country's President Khamene'i, met and conferred this morning with our country's Foreign Affairs Minister Velayati.

This meeting discussed further cooperation between Iran and Libya in connection with regional issues. Talks were also held and views were exchanged on Lebanon's critical issues, the current Palestine conference, the war imposed by Iraq on Iran, and a coordinated joint confrontation by the progressive Islamic countries against imperialism and Zionism.

### Majlis Speaker

*LD312037 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Text] The Libyan foreign secretary, who heads a delegation of the country's Foreign Liaison Bureau, and who arrived in Tehran yesterday, accompanied by his delegation met and conferred this evening with Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic consultative assembly.

At this meeting, the Libyan foreign secretary conveyed a verbal message from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan leader, to Hashemi-Rafsanjani and explained the views of his country's government on the political situation in the Middle East.

Referring to the crimes committed by the Jerusalem invaders in Lebanon, he emphasized the need for unity among the freedom-seeking nations in the region in order to fight the conspiracies hatched by imperialism and Zionism.

Hashemi-rafsanjani called the strong ties between Iran and Libya the basis for full cooperation between the two countries. Stressing the need for a united joint position vis-a-vis the conspiracies of world arrogance and criminal Zionism, he recalled: So long as Islam and support for the oppressed form the backdrop

for our unity, the unity between the two nations of Iran and Libya is impossible to dissolve; we can use this unity against our enemies as an effective and useful weapon.

### Al-'Ubaydi Makes Statement, Departs 1 Sep

*GF010645 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 1 Sep 83*

[Text] 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary for foreign liaison of Libya, left Tehran this morning. He was seen off at the airport by Dr Velayati, our country's minister of foreign affairs .

Upon his departure from Tehran, the Libyan foreign minister gave an exclusive interview to our Central News Unit correspondent. Regarding the results of his vist to the Islamic Republic of Iran, he said: In the course of my visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran, I conveyed the message of Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi to the president of Islamic Republic of Iran. In addition, I had meetings with the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran and with my friend and brother Mr Velayati. During these meetings,I felt that there was complete understanding between the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Colonel Qadhdhafi on the subjects discussed, including the progress of aspirations of the Arabs and the condition of the Muslim nations and the African Continent. The Libyan foreign minister added: I am very happy about the mutual understanding and with the meetings with my brothers in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Velayati described the visit of the Libyan foreign minister to our country to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Question] Would you kindly (?comment) on the results of the visit of the Libyan foreign minister to the Islamic Republic of Iran?

[Velayati] In the name of God Almighty, the merciful, the compassionate. The visit of our brother Mr 'Ubaydi to the Islamic Republic of Iran was very good and constructive. The Libyan foreign minister had meetings with Iranian authorities, including the president and the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran and myself. Of course, the question may arise that I only recently paid a short visit to Tripoli, but I must say that the quick changes taking place daily in the Middle East, in Palestine and Lebanon necessitate that very close friends like ourselves and the Libyans should constantly be exchanging views. Therefore, the visits of our Libyan brothers to Tehran and of Iranian brothers to Libya are in accordance with the diplomatic customs between countries that have close relations. Whenever we feel it necessary to exchange views, we visit each other. The visit of His Excellency Mr 'Ubaydi to Tehran was due to one of these necessities. The message that he brought from His Excellency Colonel Qadhdhafi was very important and it was necessary that we should exchange views. [end recording]

### Reportage on Hijacked Air France Plane

#### Hijackers Issue Statement

*LD311729 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the hijackers of the Air France airliner issued a statement before surrendering to the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In connection with the hijacking attempt, the statement reads: We committed this action to win the rights of the oppressed nations, particularly Lebanon, Chad, and Iraq, from all the oppressors — in particular France, which suppresses them every day in the name of freedom — and to reveal the ugly face of international Zionism, of which France is a member.

The statement by the hijackers, who have declared themselves to be affiliated with the Islamic Liberation Movement, after expressing hopes of victory for Islamic movements in Chad, Lebanon, and Iraq says: We condemn the policies of world arrogance and the policies of the French Government, which puts a number of innocent people in jail every day and claims to be a supporter of human rights in order to achieve its dirty goals, and also the policies of the United Nations, and we wish to ask: Are the letters sent by Palestinian and Lebanese orphans brought to the attention of this international organization? Is this organization unaware of the crimes committed by the regime occupying Jerusalem in the occupied lands?

#### Passengers, Crew Released

*LD311749 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Aug 83*

[Text] According to correspondents of the Central News Unit at Mehrabad Airport, following the surrender of the Air France plane hijackers to officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which took place around 1400 hours today, all the passengers and crew of the plane, including the pilot, the copilot, the technicians, and the hostesses were released; and after being welcomed by officials of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Mehrabad Airport officials, the passengers and the crew were taken to the special dispensary of Mehrabad Airport for a medical checkup. After the completion of the stringent medical checkup, all the passengers and crew of the plane were taken to the government lounge at Mehrabad Airport.

The same report indicates that the chief pilot of the French plane, in an interview with our correspondent, announced: "We would like to thank the responsible authorities of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the other officials who did their best to help bring about our freedom."

According to this report, after the completion of all medical checkups, one of the physicians of the airport dispensary, in an interview with our correspondent, said that all the passengers and

crew of the plane were given a medical checkup and they are all in good health.

All the passengers and crew of the plane, in conversations with our correspondent, while expressing gratitude for the efforts of the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, stated that the efforts and the decisions of the Islamic Republic of Iran were wise, logical, and praiseworthy.

Following the release of the Air France plane hostages, the Government of France today expressed appreciation to the Islamic Republic of Iran for contributing to a peaceful solution to the problem of the hijacked plane. At the conclusion of the weekly session of the French Cabinet, the spokesman for the Government of France said: The Islamic Republic of Iran has acted in a manner as to give the crisis a happy ending.

### KEYHAN Views New Mobilization Plan, U.S. 'Plots'

*GF311120 Tehran Keyhan in Persian 21 Aug 83 p 1*

[Editorial: Mobilize Oppressed for Fundamental Move Against Plots of United States]

[Excerpts] The plan for general recall proposed by the mobilization department of the Revolution Guards Corps for organizing and forming the popular forces is a valuable innovation by the corps. Even though the plan is late in coming — it should have been proposed early during the war — its announcement and implementation under present conditions has its own special benefits. This is because under the circumstances when the combatants of the Islamic Republic have brought the imposed war into a new phase and under the conditions of intensified plots by international imperialism against the Islamic Republic of Iran, because it is feeling endangered by the final victory of the Islamic Revolution, the proposal for organization of popular forces shows that after 3 years of the imposed war the Iranian Revolution is still capable of taking great steps, with steel-like determination and at a very fast rate, in organizing its forces and pursuing its goals.

From the time the plan was announced up to now — aside from a number of advertisements, an interview by a mobilization official, and a few small mentions by Guards Corps officials — no active propaganda steps have been taken in this respect. In this context, it should be said that Guards Corps officials can allocate some time on the programs of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran to discuss this plan. Other mass media sources can also place some of their resources at the disposal of the officials in order to describe the various dimensions of the plan to the people. In addition to this, Friday imams in the towns can take effective steps in this direction by encouraging the people to actively participate in the Labbayak Ya Khomeyni plan.

Another issue is the expectations of the public and the revolution for this plan. In this respect, it should be said that since such an army has a popular nature, necessity would dictate that its members play an active role in solving the problems of the society. This plan should not be viewed solely from a military aspect, because everyone knows that the enemies of the Iranian Revolution led by U.S. imperialism do not limit their plots to military moves. U.S. military attacks are the last chain in its plots. Even now, we can see the start of extensive efforts by the United States to reimpose its yoke on us and return to past conditions. Economic issues have a special place in such efforts. Although we have to say that the United States was planning the overthrow of the Islamic Republic since the start of the imposed war by the Iraqis, the defeat of the Iraqi regime in the imposed war has forced U.S. imperialism to open a very large economic front against Iran in parallel with its plots and military moves. The United States is highly active in this front at the moment and its internal agents are also plotting against the Islamic Revolution under imperialist directions. Hoarding of the major essential goods needed by the people, disruption of distribution, and inflationary pressures are all the results of the first stage of this American effort.

Therefore, the Labbayak Ya Khomeyni plan should be used to defend the economic and military strongholds of the oppressed. When Imam Khomeyni considers looking into deprivation and combatting economic pressures — one of the fundamental issues of the Islamic Republic of Iran — then one has to answer the imam's summons and mobilize people to confront economic terrorists in addition to defense issues. An extensive popular network can easily destroy all the economic trenches of the enemies of the revolution.

In addition to military maneuvers, the United States has, over the past 2 years, been carrying out extensive economic moves against the Islamic Revolution with the aid of its internal agents within the country. We should call up the oppressed for a fundamental action to destroy the military agents of the United States in the region and its economic agents within.

### Tudeh Party First Secretary's TV Interview 27 August

*GF281055 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1814 GMT 27 Aug 83*

[Tehran TV interview with Nureddin Kianuri, first secretary of Tudeh Party Central Committee— live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] In introducing yourself, will you give a brief history of your activities, motives, and objectives within this party?

[Kianuri] First I praise Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and after that I praise the martyr-loving people of Iran, who, on the warfronts and at home, have made praiseworthy sacrifices, trying to strengthen the pillars of the Islamic Republic day by day, in order to overcome all obstacles in the way of the progress and fulfillment of the revolution.

I, Nureddin Kianuri, was first secretary of the Tudeh Party of Iran until a few months ago and for the past 4 years of the revolution, I have been active in the party.

I am giving this interview because I have used the past few months in prison — and I am very glad to have had that opportunity — to reflect upon and ascertain the reasons for our present state of affairs and why our party has committed treason.

This is why I have been reviewing events to dig out the real factors underlying the present situation.

Thus I have been able, over the past few months, to compare the possible courses any revolution might have taken in Iran — especially a revolution by forces other than the present ones. As a result of this, two things have clearly emerged. One course was the course of the Islamic Revolution. The other possible course which the revolution might have taken would be the course backed by forces believing in Marxism and their ilk, had they not been stopped by the events that did actually stop them because they did not consider what aims and objectives they might have set for their movement.

The comparative study of these courses is in itself very important. First, 1963 emerges as a very important year when the Islamic Revolution began its very first phase. As to how this (?spark) errupted into a volcanic movement and reached such proportions, that could not have been forseen even 1 month ahead. In fact, the majority of people who were watching events in Iran at that time could not have imagined that the Islamic Revolution would gain such spectacular results. This is one of the things I discovered during my reflections.

The second course of events might have been what the Marxists could have achieved after 60 years of work, 41 or 42 years of which I myself witnessed.

I hope that comparing these two possible courses and comparing the results and the past work of our party — which is actually the reason I am giving this interview — will help those who are still engaged in what we were engaged in until 6 months ago. I hope it will help those who still do not understand the undercurrents of Iranian society, or the forces behind its revolution, and make them change their minds since they are still in error.

I believe that the events of the past 6 months, regardless of what is being said about the Tudeh Party and other such groups, should make a considerable number of Tudeh members sit back and reflect. However, since there may still be some people who are unprepared to review their past actions, I am today giving this interview.

However, in the context of what I have already said, I would like to point out two things. One of them is what my recent study has brought home to me and which, in fact, represents the sum total of my conclusions reached after a very brief and cursory study of Islamic thought, the recent history of the clerical movement, and the Shi'ite religion and the principles governing it. What I have learned is that Marxism failed to take root and grow in Iranian soil because the Iranian people are deeply comitted to the Shi'ite religion as pursued by Ayatollah Khomeyni and his adherents. This religion, or system of values, provides an all-encompassing parameter that provides all the answers to all the questions arising among Iranian society in general, among the Iranian masses, and among the uneducated hut dwellers of Iran. This religion caters to all their needs and answers all their questions. This also means that Marxism has nothing better to offer them. And that is precisely the reason why Marxism has been unable to establish roots or to grow significantly in Iran. If Marxism has succeeded in certain limited areas, its growth and spread was very limited indeed and was chiefly among the intelligentsia, the semi-intelligentsia, or certain workers who cannot be counted among the real hut dwellers.

I am of the opinion, considering what little I can see today and can recognize regarding my country Iran, if I had known 4 or 5 years ago the real Iranian society and the extent of the religious fervor of the Iranian people, I would not have taken the political and party course which I took. At the end of my remarks, I will advise young men regarding this matter.

Another point which I want to discuss is that in the prison I have heard foreign radio stations saying such things as the confessions made by the Tudeh leaders had been obtained under the influence of chemical drugs and under the pressure of American, British, and Mosad intelligence services, and under unnatural and inhuman pressures. I want to make this clear to all, what I said before and the interview I gave were the absolute truth. My statements were based on and proved by undeniable facts, and I have just sincerely restated the facts in that interview. The interview which I am now giving is also not the result of any pressure. In fact, for the love and concern which our jailers and other people connected with us have shown us, I am thankful. Their treatment of us is very humane and they have, indeed, followed the instructions of Imam Khomeyni who said tht even prisoners should be treated in a humane manner.

Those were my introductory remarks. From this point onward I would like to talk about particular events in the history of the party — events which we had been trying to keep hidden, because these events were our treasonous activities with regard to the Iranian nation.

Our party — that is the Tudeh Party of Iran — picked up the torch of the Communist Party of Iran that was founded around 1921 and later dissolved. Later on, a group of some 53 people led by Dr Irani continued the work of the Communist Party and they were later imprisoned. In fact, the Tudeh Party of Iran was formed by a group of individuals who had been released from prisons. This party from its very first day was conceived within the bosom of the Union. It was at the time when the allied armies occupied Iran. One of those armies was the Soviet Army under whose sway Iran had come during World War II when the Reza Khan regime was toppled. And from those days onward, this party has been connected with the Soviet Union and it was not a normal affiliation like among brothers, but it was a subordinate and master relationship. We had from the very start no independent judgment or decisionmaking.

On the whole, I have been able to diagnose four ailments within my party. These four ailments were the bases for all the policies pursued for the 41 years of the history of our party and which culminated in committing treason against the Iranian nation.

These four ailments were: First, the servant and master relationship with the Soviet Union. This relationship was the result of belief as well as of the political and practical nature of the times.

The second was the inability to correctly analyze Iranian society. In fact, our leaders knew European societies much better

than Iranian society. And when we joined this party, we followed their teachings and, thus, we were not able to really understand Iranian society. In fact, the masses for whom we thought we were fighting to rid them of poverty and oppression, we hardly understood at all. We were ignorant of the hopes, desires, and ambitions of the Iranian peasant and worker. This was, in fact, one of the greatest faults of our party. We had not closely studied the history of Iranian movements of the past 100 years or so.

The third ailment was that we chose an ideology foreign to the Iranian nation, foreign to its spiritual values. We adopted Marxism and tried to impose this foreign ideology on Iran to solve the collective problems of Iran.

The fourth ailment was our internal imbalance within the Tudeh Party of Iran and the egotism of the intelligentsia. There were bitter differences bordering to enmity among party leaders, which became a factor contributing to the general corruption and rot within the party until its ultimate collapse.

These four ailments caused us in the past 40 years to adopt the wrong course, the false course, and the unjust course, which finally ended in treason against the Iranian nation.

I will only give a few examples of our faults because the history of these past 40 years is quite lengthy and these examples are being mentioned because they stand out and we have tried to avoid mentioning them in connection with the history of our party.

The first of these examples was the matter of the northern oil being sold to the Soviet side. Unfortunately, our party supported this demand and this stand was extraordinarily shameless since a few months before that event the United States had asked for the northern oil and the Sa'ed cabinet was about to approve an agreement selling the northern oil to the United States.

Our representatives in the Majlis steadfastly opposed this and our representatives, one of our representatives, officially declared that the stand of the Tudeh Party of Iran was that we were opposed to granting privileges to foreigners. In any case, 2 months later, (?due to) our affiliation, our party took to the streets and defended the slogan that the privilege of northern oil must be awarded to the Soviet Union. Even then it did not occur to us that the term "privilege" is so hated by the people of Iran due to the role it has played in the history of Iran in the past 100 years.

Without any thought due to our affiliation and association,we defended those things which brought nothing but shame and degradation to our party. To create trouble, the leaders of the party interpreted this as if the Soviet proposal was to reject the United States' request and to prevent the allotting of the privilege of northern oil to the United States. Later it transpired that it was improper and an attempt to mitigate the negative aspects of the deceitful acts we had committed. The fact is that the Soviets wanted to take the northern oil and the events in Azarbayjan further proved and confirmed this.

And this is the second stage that I want to mention — that the fanning of sectarianism in Azarbayjan also was proved by history to be the work of the Soviet Union. To acquire that privilege, the Soviet Union created sectarianism in Azarbayjan and, our party, due to its affiliation and association, its links, was humiliated because we had not even been informed 24 hours before that such incidents would take place in Azarbayjan and the Tudeh Party branch in that area would participate in them. The Tudeh Party branch in Azarbayjan participated in the incidents without the notification of the party's central leadership, it also participated in the (?free for all). Later we saw the result that the pressure in Azarbayjan and Kordestan was a concomitant of the Soviet Union's foreign policy in those days and the issue of oil was its main consideration, and the formation of the Qavam cabinet which was definitely the third stage when our policy was complete treachery against the interests of the Iranian nation. The Qavam cabinet was on (?the side) of the imperialist United States and Britain for the sake of consolidating their opportunities in Iran and thus they succeeded in implementing their plans, and today it is clear to us and we became aware of this a long time ago. After Qavam signed the agreement in Moscow, the Soviets withdrew their troops from Iran and I think it is clear that with this step, the [word indistinct] in Azarbayjan would not have any resistance and would be eliminated completely and the only hope of the Soviets was that the oil agreement would continue, but it came to light that it was in reality a soap bubble and nothing remained of it.

These were the three events before the fall of Azarbayjan, that is, until 16 December when the result was that many branches of our party lost their privileges and many members left the party and we can say that after that date our party's prestige in the center (?dwindled). Our mode of action was the cause of all ills and did not have any favorable effects. But we did not learn any lesson from this during the (?course) of history or the results, and our policy remained (?the same).

It is with regret that such deceitful acts continued for a long time until 21 July 1952 and it is really regrettable that the members of our party always were aware of the fact that our policy was fallacious and its objectives were fraudulent and to the detriment of our own party. But due to the shortcomings of our party, its leadership deteriorated into a dictatorship which imposed its views on the party cadres who did not even agree with it. This is very clear. The majority of the cadres, except the Central Committee of the party, was against this trend, this policy of the leadership, but our leaders continued to follow this policy, the results of which we see today. It is for the Iranian nation to assess this great deception of the Tudeh Party of Iran and to do so correctly.

[Correspondent] Mr Kianuri, in your opinion, is only the leadership responsible for committing the deception or did the members and cadres have a part in this treachery regarding....

[Kianuri] They acted upon it.

[Correspondent] Regarding their reaction....

[Kianuri interrupts] It is completely correct. They acted upon it. As I said, our leadership was a dictatorship and whatever they decided was acted upon by our members, that is, in acting upon it they were participating in the deception, but the fundamental responsibility in my opinion rests with the leadership which

imposed itself on the members. I only wish to lighten the burden of the responsibility on the simple members of the party, because this is as it should be.

During the days before 21 July [1952], the whiplash of events and what occurred in Iran forced our party to review its policy vis-a-vis the nationalization of oil movement, the support of Dr Mosaddeq, and it acted accordingly. We participated in the 21 July events but this did not effect a change in the Tudeh Party of Iran and our party continued its ailing policy. A year later, we witnessed during the 19 August conspiracy that this debilitated party could not perform its historical duty — its historical role in the 19 August events — it was indeed a paralytic force which, once it had entered the field should at least have performed its historical mission, especially when it had waxed eloquent about its struggle against the coup d'etat. It should have taken some concrete steps in the direction. Even if despite the active participation of our party, the coup d'etat had succeeded, this blot would not have remained on our escutcheon.

My opinion of this (?malaise) of the party was that it was the result of the maladies in the party and was nothing unique, and its effect as I have already said was another deception on the Iranian nation.

In the second phase of the party's activities outside the country, those maladies which I mentioned earlier intensified, that is, our affiliation and dependence on the Soviet Union, internal differences, distance from Iranian society, lack of identity, all these factors contributed to those phenomena which resulted from our being outside Iran, our being abroad. These consisted of a nexus of errors, aberrations, and transgressions, the result of which materialized in the form of treason against the Iranian nation. For example, we (?forgot) to practice our real slogan of reorganizing the party in Iran as a result of these maladies which I will not go into detail.

Our affiliation and association with the Soviet Union created such conditions that in Iran we were unable to establish a party unit in the course of 15 years and thus we became a playground for the SAVAK, the shah's security organization, which succeeded in infiltrating our ranks in Iran and abroad and in taking over the basic areas, and thereby inflicting (?decisive) blows on us, that is, all the party's activities were reduced to a cipher.

But regarding propaganda, we achieved certain objectives. For example, we endeavored to eliminate our weakness and the disorder in our installations to begin our political activity in a concerted manner in Iran, by means of publicity, but we began false preparations. For instance, we tried to resort to formula-making. Of all the leaders who were thrown into prison,most of them displayed weakness — the majority of them and later many of them (?served) the shah's accursed regime, and then acted as if they were proud of being Tudehis. But this was not all, the weakness displayed itself in other activities. [Words indistinct]

Another point is the point of stressing security, which is a major weak point. One is linked with the nature of our movement and another was the leadership of the Tudeh Party of Iran. One of these is the murder of Mohammad Mas'ud which was committed in 1926 by (Ruzbeh) and a group of terrorists. The idea was that if we destroy some who are our friends and opposed to the shah it would be a feather in our party's cap in the sense that we would have eliminated an opponent and we could pin the blame on the shah and his court in the people's eyes. It was nothing but a crime — nothing else. [passage indistinct]

(?This stems) from those ailments I mentioned. The major ones are the two fundamental ills of being (?totally) dependent on the Soviet Union and also [words indistinct]. We selected an ideology which had no bearing in Iran's Islamic society. In total, we can say that during 19 years from 1957 to 1971 the result of (?our efforts) has been nothing more. [passage indistinct]

The plan for our work in the Islamic Republic of Iran started with the victory of the revolution. We used the famous statement by the imam who said, "Even communists are free to act in the Islamic Republic of Iran providing they do not plot." We used this statement and started our overt operations in Iran. However, we should confess today that our operations were hypocritical from the start and in two very clear directions. One was aimed at using all legal means to gather forces while the other was concerned with our clandestine operations which were directed at committing crimes, violating laws, opposing the laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the decrees of the imam.

It is sufficient to note some of the important points of our activities in this period. I noted six important axes in my earlier talk, confessing to the extent of our crimes, the major parts of which were acts of treason against the Iranian Revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Now I should say that there were not only those six axes. We committed similar crimes in other areas. For example, on the issue of taking foreign currency, banned by the Islamic Republic of Iran Government, we are guilty. We received financial support from the Soviet Union. Something I did not mention in the earlier interview: This financial support was in the form of a free gift of 1,000 tons of paper and a guarantee of further yearly support at a similar or slightly higher level. These guarantees were carried out in the first and second year, something of which we were completely aware. There are other examples, they are examples of infiltration.

Let us say that in general our policy in the Islamic Republic had many faces. On the surface, we used legal means to collect forces and operated in the guise of defending the imam's line. On the other hand, we used all the means at our disposal, secret or open means, legal or otherwise to achieve party goals. For example, a very important issue which played a role in changing my opinion is the issue of the war. The Iranian war.

We were against the war with all our power at the start. We carried out our propaganda against the war and acted accordingly. We sent people to the fronts, attempted to participate in the mobilization work or sent volunteers to Abadan and Khorramshahr. At that time, the Soviet Union sent us a note. I talk about it since it leads to a very important conclusion. The note informed us that the head of Saddam's security organization had contacted Bakhtiar in Paris and had invited him to go to Baghdad immediately for very important discussions. Bakhtiar in Baghdad met Saddam who suggested to him that since Iraq will be occupying a very large part of Iran's southern region including

Ahvaz, Khomeyni Sahr, oil-bearing regions, and Khark, Bakhtiar should form a government of free Iran there,using all the monarchist forces, SAVAKists, monarchist army officers, and others. According to Saddam, the Arab countries of the region would immediately recognize such a government and even the United States would extend official recognition within 2 months. This is very important news. The Iraqi attack against Iran was not designed for the recapture of Arvand Rud or the three Persian Gulf islands. It was to overthrow the Islamic Republic and this is a very important fact. At the time we felt — the party leadership and the entire membership — expected the Soviet Union which considered and officially declared Iran to be an anti-imperialist country, claiming to support it, to at least condemn this aggression in the Security Council, make a proposal to this effect, and ask for a resolution for the immediate withdrawal of the aggressor and negotiations. This was the customary method used by socialist countries anytime reactionary forces or imperialist forces attacked either an anti-imperialist or a moderate country. We waited for this, but it never happened. The Soviet Government announced its neutrality and maybe during the first year when Iraq still occupied important parts of Iran such as the cities of Khorramshahr, Naftshahr, Qasr-e Shirin, Mehran — Iraq occupied very important parts of Iran — it maintained this neutrality but we say that as soon as Islamic Iran massed its forces and started a counterattack against the aggressor, liberating Khorramshahr and achieving great victories, the export of Soviet arms to Iraq either resumed or intensified. One of these two things happened. If there was a lull, it resumed, or if the shipments were reduced, the quantities suddenly increased. We have seen examples of such weapons, they are not purely for defense.

This was a very important issue causing my change of attitude. The truth is that as soon as we felt that the Soviet Union was in favor of an end to the war and did not wish for the fall of Saddam's regime we immediately took up the slogan. This was nothing but treachery. The imam said our most important issue is the war. People of Iran shout across the country "War until victory," while we said, "An end to the war." Who else says that? Saddam, rightist forces leaning toward the United States, groups which acted to overthrow the Islamic Republic's system, and U.S. puppets in the region and we sang the same tune! Why? As a result of total obedience to the Soviet Union and its policies.

Our final goal to be reached when conditions were ripe was to capture political power in Iran, whether in all of Iran or parts of it under special circumstances. The aim of any political party and especially a Marxist one is certainly to achieve power. [Words indistinct]we were preparing ourselves to capture power, political and administrative power, at the first opportunity. Basically, we were working toward the overthrow of the Islamic Republic of Iran in our long-term plans. We did, of course, fully believe that such a thing could not be achieved while the imam was alive. However, we thought that should a social crisis occur in Iran as a result of internal events or external issues, then we would be able to use all means at our disposal.

[Correspondent] Was your policy based on creating such a crisis or intensifying an internal crisis?

[Kianuri] The truth is that our work indicated such a trend. We tried to, let us say, weaken the Islamic Republic and fan the fire of disagreements within the republic, even within the imamis. Wherever we felt that there were disagreements or the ground was prepared for them, this occurred. However whether our goals would be achieved in a short period or a long one did not depend on us, it depended on the strength and tenacity of the Islamic Republic and the imamis. In truth, we even stressed different points of view anywhere we noticed any seeds of possible disagreements. We tried to expand such cases. This is the truth. We resorted to many means. We created an officers' organization with the view of openly using it in the future.

We committed illegal acts in this respect. For example, even though we knew that the Islamic Republic Government was against sending students to socialist countries we sent them to such countries secretly whenever we could. For example, my own grandson was sent to Moscow to go to Lumumba University without the direct permission of the Islamic Republic Government and with the full knowledge that the government is not in favor of this. We used such methods to strengthen our voice through our agents within various organization on social and economic issues such as the form of country's industrialization, its (?progress), agriculture, land reform under the current Iranian conditions, and all such issues.

[Correspondent] What is your opinion about the nature of the Soviet Union, considering you were a force dependent on the Soviets and followed their policy?

[Kianuri] Two major issues have created my present opinion. One is the behavior of the Soviet Union toward our party. A party for which we toiled for so much. The Soviet Union asked us to obtain certain military information. When we weigh this against all the work we had put into the party, the conclusion is very painful and decisive. We see that we were not worth even a grain of sand to the Soviet Union [words indistinct] the party that worked so hard, a party made up of forces friendly toward the Soviet Union, those who believed in the Soviet Union and were even prepared to go as far as to spy for them.

[Correspondent] Please expand on this?

[Kianuri] Well, the issue is that efforts to obtain military information are not simple tasks. Certain elements in certain areas should be found, the information obtained, transferred, and all such things are dangerous to some extent. There is a possibility of discovery at any one of these stages. Assuming that such a thing can go on for a long time is childish. I do not believe that considering the Soviet Union's world experience on the subject its policy would be so childish.

The second issue was the issue of the war. How was it that Saddam, who was introduced to us by the Soviet Government as an individual with known policies, who has committed an act of imperialist aggression, and who all of a sudden, received Soviet support? The Soviets in this respect had joined with world imperialism, an enemy whose sole aim is to destroy the Islamic Republic of Iran as an immense anti-imperialist force not only in

the region but also as a source of support and strength for anti-imperialist struggle in the entire imperialist-striken and oppressed world, and doubtlessly in the non-Islamic world as well as the Islamic one.

Therefore, my opinion today is that the Soviet Government is a big world power, an aggressive power which opposes other world powers in various ways. In some areas, it supports liberation movements, in other parts, it uses parties to achieve its goals such as our case and in other areas like Afghanistan it resorts to direct military intervention and the military crushing of any opposition to such intervention. This is in short my views on the Soviet Union today.

I wish to send my last message if there is time. As I said at the start, I am talking to all the people of Iran since I wished to discuss my conclusions with them. However, my message was especially for the Tudehis. I want those young people who are still holding on to the opinions that we shared 6 months ago not to look at this superficially. They should not assume that we reached these conclusions under pressure and are discussing these issues as a result. Confront these issues deeply. Even if you are hating us for our remarks, force yourself to think about the issues. Look at the reasons why we reached these conclusions, understand them. Learn about your society and Iranian history first of all. During the course of our party's internal education courses, we never included Iranian history. Thus my suggestion to all these friends is to pay very deep attention to what I have said and my collegues will or have said. Be neutral and try to put aside the hatred you may feel at the start. Swallow it and act responsibly when you look at the issues. In this way, you may be able to act positively.

The Iranian Revolution is facing obstacles right now. It has neither finished nor has many of its dimensions been implemented. The imam himself has repeatedly said this. High-ranking officials have said this. There are still many large obstacles which must be fought. At the moment, the war is the largest obstacle; tomorrow there will be another obstacle. Imperialism will not allow the Islamic Republic of Iran to breath easy. There will be a new plot each day. It will try everyday either to overcome the Iranian Revolution or neutralize it in one way or another. It is here that the duty of any Iranian, anyone who believes he is an Iranian and really feels that he is the result of the efforts and toil of those oppressed individuals always referred to with so much pain by Imam Khomeyni, to mobilize all his efforts and energy, expertise and knowledge for such oppressed people. Even if there are people who have no religious ties, [word indistinct] they should try to move in this direction.

[Correspondent] May God's peace and benediction be upon you.